

NOTICE.

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FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
 By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
 vernor and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
 PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
 DRUGGISTS SUNDRYMEN,
 And
BLASTED WATER MAKERS.
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 AND
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20TH, 1885.

The U. S. corvette *Enterprise*, Commander Barker, with Admiral Davis on board, arrived here yesterday from Canton.

Captain H. R. Knight, The Bufile, has been appointed to succeed to Major-General Charles Pearson, K. C. H., commanding the troops in the West Indies. Captain Knight proceeds to Barbadoes on Tuesday *via* America.

We have to acknowledge receipt of copies of *Kiehlin's German Trade Review and Reporter*, published by the German Consulate at Berlin in Germany. It is well got up and printed, and contains a quantity of information concerning German trade abroad.

On Wednesday a little girl eight years of age fell from the verandah of brother Ho Sh. Caine, a Chinese, who lives in the same building. The injuries which will probably prove fatal. She was picked up in an insensible state and was removed by the police to the Government Coroner's Hospital.

dom has been drawn up by Princes Yüwen, the Board of Revenue, and the Yamen. It specifies twelve directions in which economies can be practised, and makes as many suggestions for increasing the revenue. A good part of the income expected from these sources will, if a Decree embodying of approving the scheme be issued, come from foreign trade. It is proposed to increase taxation on opium, salt, accumulation of forsores *tsu*, "sand-fields"), and wine and tobacco shops. Of these propositions the one that will most nearly concern foreigners engaged in trade with China is the one for increasing the duty on tea. The *Hu Pao* says that the alter,

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Mortuary on the body of a Chinaman which was found on the beach at Bowington on Sunday last. There was no evidence of identification, and after hours of investigation by Dr. Margner as to the probable cause of death, and of the lokang who found the body, the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned."

The British gunboat *Swift*, Commander Brounley, which arrived here yesterday morning from Tamsui, reports that the Chinese at Tamsui having suffered a defeat six miles from Kelung, the Chinese army has been driven back. Loss is supposed to be 280. Further particulars will be found in our correspondent's letter elsewhere published. Unfortunately there is a discrepancy between the *Hu Pao* and our correspondent's diary of events, but the missing portion will doubtless come to hand later on.

of the proposals for taxing tea are (1) to levy a tax of 3 maces per five catties at the place of export; (2) to levy 3 taels 9 maces per hundred catties, in addition to 3 maces per hundred catties; (3) to levy the foregoing, but to allow the barrier fees to be commuted by a first double payment. This does not affect the Customs export or frontier dues. The Emperor approves provisionally, but the decision is to be referred to the provincial authorities. The least of these alternative courses would, on a rough calculation, be not less than 2d. per lb. on all qualities, a huge increase on the common grades of tea, which are most in demand in the English market. *The C. Herald* hears that the Chinese tea dealers are much excited at the proposed augmentation of the inland dues, and says that many of them believe that a Decree will soon be issued based upon the reports which they do not always manage things better in France, not even in the navy. Lord Northbrook need not be denied that small commination, and that the Chinese are not so much to be relied upon on the personal of two delightful stories of naval maladministration that reach us from Boston. The French Minister of Marine recently reported that a French ship, the *Albatros*, a shipbuilder at Lyons, at £24,000 each, but in the contract they omitted to specify the speed which was to be made. The vessel was delivered, as the contract was, but it was found that it could not exceed 3½ knots an hour. It will cost £20,000 each to bring them up to an eightknot speed, and the French Government will have to pay. Eighteen new gunboats were recently ordered, built, and sent out for service in Tonquin. They carried each two cannon and some Hotchkiss machine guns. They were not even properly tested until they reached the seat of war, when, to the dismay of the commander, it was discovered that they were too weak to stand the recoil of their own guns. They were, therefore, ordered now in Tonquin, a long and costly operation. In the meantime, they are useless. We could have had them at once in our own navy.—*Pail Mail Gazette*.

provincial authorities have been called upon to furnish, and that the duties on tea from the country districts will be largely augmented. Some of the dealers here, we understand, sent orders to their agents in the tea districts to suspend their operations until the intentions of the Peking Government were known. The Chinese tea dealers may well be excited over such a prospect as that opportunity by a large increase in the duty on tea. It is one thing—bad enough as calculated to check consumption—for the British Government to add a few pence to the duty on tea,

It is quite another matter for the Chinese Government to do so. The British Government have not to consider the producers; the Chinese Government must do so. No differential duty is imposed on tea from the United Kingdom; whether it comes from China, India, or Ceylon, it pays the same tea tax. Hence China tea can compete with the Indian and Ceylon product on equal terms, and secures a market. What would happen, however, if the Chinese tea had to pay a heavier duty before export? Even under present conditions it is being gradually undermined by the Indian and Ceylon teas, owing to the superior cultivation and preparation of the latter. With increased duties levied at home, China teas would simply become unsaleable in the English market in a few years. The mandarin may well believe that the English nation cannot

without Chinese tea, and for a few years perhaps it could not be altogether dispensed with." But it would be a most dangerous experiment to act on that assumption and leave the tea to the point suggested in the scheme drawn up by Prince C'ang and the Board of Revenue. The cultivation of tea in India and Ceylon would be so enormously stimulated that in a very short time the supply would overtake the demand and the higher price, because absurdly high, of the Chinese article would, in five years at most, be excluded from the British market. To raise the tax on tea in China would indeed be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The mistake at present yields the Peking Government a large revenue, but they now propose for a present temporary gain, to endanger the future permanent revenue of the Empire — we might say sacrifice — its very existence.

had offered a free pardon to any murderer who would give information as to his accomplice. He then asked me if I knew any such person. I then cautioned him and told him he need not tell me anything unless he wished, but that I would be glad to hear of any such person. He then said, "Oh, I will tell you all. As this was in the street and there was a number of people there I did not go to the Station and told him he had better tell me there. He then said, "When I came out of prison the Government would not advise him to make such a confession. I did not know what to do. When you saw me you heard what he said. You came over to fetch Inspector Quincy?"—Yes. And the prisoner was arrested. In the presence of Sergeant Burt and the detective he was taken to the place.

When you saw the prisoner did you say anything to him?—No. Did you say anything to the Inspector and said, "Arrest this man."

And a writ did the prisoner say to you?—He said, "I am innocent."

me to his house and gave me food." Afterwards we went out on several occasions together. One night, in February, I went to the house of a friend, a Spaniard named Apau, to Lyndhurst Terrace. "When we got there Apin said it was too soon yet. We ought these things to be done at a later hour," he said. Apin went into the house followed by Apau and myself. Apin opened the old Purseman man by the door and showed him a bundle of sticks of wood with strings attached. They threw the

Do you come from Tungkan?—Yes. By his Lordship—I went to Xamati to see him. He said I was not a man of trust, and I took Sergeant Butlin. Sergeant Butlin had said something to me. He said, "You are not a man of trust," and I went to Xamati for I— I went to hear about the case.

Not to get the reward?—Oh, no. I dare not get the reward.

You have not been a gambling informant, have you?—No.

the old man and Apin asked me to carry the tin. It was heavy and I refused to carry it. They then threw some bugs on the top of the old man. I then got frightened and opened the door and ran away. The next morning I went over to Kowloon and walked about for some time. I was looking for about ten days. I have now been back about ten days, staying in Kowloon. I have heard that Apin is in jail. I don't know where Apin is now. I then told the interpreter in the Charge Room to read over to him the notes I had taken, asking him if they were correct or not, if he wanted to alter anything. He said he has all correct, but he was going to leave. I then took a note and saw Apin take from off a shelf a piece of red cloth. He said "I don't know if he took it with him; if not we did not steal anything." I want to know if he took anything. I then pointed to one of the men who was wanted there and as he was engaged he asked me to go. The interpreter took me to the place, and on the way told me that he was going to call the witness small eyes. When I had arrested before in another case.

Mr. Ho Kai, said he had some conversation with the prisoner in the cells about two minutes before the sitting of the court. When he was ordered to order him up to the court, the witness said "I don't know if he took anything, but he has not." Witness said "Yes" and the prisoner said "Well, it is all false; the hawkler wanted me to be a witness against Mok Apin." The witness said "I don't know if he was divided among them. The prisoner further said—"I was very hard up and had no clothing; and this white jacket (he was wearing) belonged to—" the prisoner said the hawkler or someone else wanted him to be a witness against him. He asked him why he went over to Yaumati, and the prisoner said—"We went there to talk it over, and we then came and told the Inspector." Witness said "I don't know if he was divided among them, but there was one witness, the mother of the hawkler, whose evidence was taken at the Police Court. He proposed the under-the-Attorney-General did not. He said he would call the witness."

Cheung Ahn was then called, and said she was a widow. She had two

Inspector Quincey, who was engaged in this murder case, was engaged?—Yes.

—He had more important business to attend to?

—No, no. I think he believed the informer at the time, and he believed him.

—The informer pointed him out?—Yes; he took me to the house where he was.

—And you then and there charged him with the murder?—Yes.

—He was then taken to the police station, was he not?

—Yes, he was.

—Did you then call to give evidence to the jury for the defence?—No, no. I did not call to give evidence to the jury for the defence. He said this was an extraordinary case.

[illegible]

Q Did you know what this business Inspector Matheson was doing?

A Yes, I was present. He came up to identify the prisoner?—I was not.

Q Do you know what this business Inspector Matheson was doing?

A Cross-examination—Did any communication pass between the informer and the prisoner in your presence?—No.

A Did any sign pass between them?—I did not notice any.

A Did the prisoner see the coming?—No, he could not see anything on a bed room a corner, behind the partition.

A Did he say anything?—Not at all. I took no notice.

Q He should be able to show that they contradicted each other to a very considerable extent, and if he is not able to do so, he is not entitled to the conclusion that neither was to be believed, and that neither of them had been near the scene of the crime. Is that not a fair statement?

A Yes, that is what I say. I say that the conclusion that was so they were come to the conclusion that the last statement the prisoner had made to Inspector Matheson was the correct one.

Q Mr. Ho, Kai then went through the evidence of the hawker, Chan Ahing, and he argued that it was credible the witness could not have seen the prisoner, and that the prisoner was not the prisoner on the other side of the street through

He told the questioner that the news was "bad", and that he had been told that the prisoner had been taken to the Station.

What he said was interpreted to you by the Chinese constable?—Yes.

Did you think that perhaps they are correctly interpreted or not?—No, I did not understand all.

Did the Chinese constable communicate with the prisoner?—No.

Did the "proclamation" out?—I don't know. I saw it in the Charge Room, and it was posted everywhere.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General, the witness said that he had not understood what the prisoner said, and witness took note of it. That note was subsequently read over to the prisoner by the interpreter at the Central Station, and he said it was true. (Notes printed.)

P.C. Tsang Tsz gave evidence corroborative

of that of the last witness. He said the informant's name was Apling. He did not know his surname, but he had heard it before. Apling was a Tungking man. Witness did not know the prisoner before he was arrested. Did not know how long he had been in prison.

Laspergue Quiney, who had previously given evidence as to the condition in which he found the deceased's shopkeeper for the murder, next called and further examined by the Attorney General, asked him if he knew the person named Apling, who he wanted to arrest this man?—About noon on the 6th March I received information there was another man named Apling connected with the murder case. I immediately engaged a cab and went to see him. It was of great importance to the information. I asked Sergeant Butlin if he was at leisure to go with me.

You were in charge of this case?—I was not. The informant Matheson was.

Did you inform him?—I did not.

What have you heard since of the informant, Apling?—He is a gambling informant?—I believe he is. I don't ask you what you believe but what you know.—Have never got any information beyond that.

What do you know of him?—I only know

him by sight.

Q Do you know he is a regular informer?—He said he was an informant, you got it—No.

A There was another man at Ymamti he thought was connected with the murder case.

Q But why did he think so, what were his reasons?

A Now, Inspector Chinnock, I want you to tell me the truth about this. What put you on the track of that man?—The informer said there was another man at Tsammi he thought, was connected with the murder case.

Q And it was on that he was arrested?—Well, what steps Sergeant Butlin took I don't know.

A And you had no information about this man.

Q Yes, Tip Aping, the informer, was then called. He said he was a coolee, and that he gave information.

Indifferent, and said if he was to be hanged he might be hanged, but he did not want anyone to defend him. Though he (Mr. Ho Ka) tried again and again to get the court to let him defend his defense the prisoner declined to tell him anything, and had chosen instead to make Inspector Matheson his confidant. He must leave the case to the jury judge what was the prisoner's last statement, and the correct one and put his first confession, and the statement of the hawk.

The Attorney-General said the circumstances of this case were so peculiar that the court was in earnest upon him to make some further remarks to the jury. He must admit that there were some points in the hawk's story which were very important, and it was the duty of the jury to consider whether or not they believed the jury.

What do you know of the man?—I went into the bar and saw him smoking. I heard him say he would not be all right. I asked him what was the matter. He said he had been offered to pass money. I told him I could get him a good job. He said he would not do it and get my wages from my master, and I will give you several hundred cash in order to enable you to go away. I then left and came over here the next day to see you. I told you that I was going to report to No. 51. There were two inspectors then. No. 51 (pointing out Batina) was the one who told me that I should not go to see the prisoner. I did not see Inspector No. 51 before. I was not called as a witness at the Police Court. I was not present.

What was the witness?—I suppose you knew, there was a reward offered by the Government for the apprehension of the murderers?—Yes there were. I had posted up in the streets.

Did you know him before?—No, I did not know him before. I met him smoking only.

The story was to be believed. Patter that evidence entirely upon one side, however, the jury were not satisfied. The evidence was based upon the evidence of Sergeant Patten and the prisoner, and the jury were not satisfied that the confession was true. He thought there could be no doubt as to the truth of the confession, but the jury were not satisfied having been made it was for the jury to consider whether it was to be believed. The prisoner admitted he was present at the commission of the crime, but he had been offered as the principal. Was there anything in the circumstances of the case which would lead the jury to suppose the prisoner had invented the story?—No, I did not see anything in the General view the attention of the jury to the circumstances, and addressed them at some length, and the marks were mostly inaudible as he reported that.

His Lordship summed up the case. He said the prisoner stated that he and the hawker had been offered a reward by the Government for securing the reward which had been offered by the Government for the apprehension of these concerned in the murder of the deceased. The prisoner stated that he had been offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the hawker, and he had been offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the hawker.

You were on the same boat with the prisoner smoking opium with the prisoner face to face?

What time was that?—About nine o'clock in the morning.

What led up to the conversation?—We were sitting on the same bench together, and the prisoner elbowed me and said he would not be straight this time. I asked him why he would not be straight, and when he asked me if I had heard anything about the prisoner's escape, I said "What about it?" The prisoner said "I heard about it," and I said "I heard of an Indian." I asked, "If you caused the death of the Indian have you made any money?" He said "No," I said, "You need not be afraid, you can make any money you want." He said "I would go away from the man who should you go away?" Then I told him to remain there and I would go out and get my money, and if I could not get my money I would give him money, I left him and came over to this side.

He told you he had no money?—Yes.

Did you not tell him that if he were to come back he would have to pay for his money?—He would be able to get money?—I did not tell him so.

Did you tell him you might get money from

[illegible]

and thrown him down and gagged him in such a way that a man standing on the opposite side of the road could not hear him. It was very probable that a man seized in this way by the throat should have no marks of violence upon his throat or neck. The man, however, was reported to have been gagged with a cloth. It was also stated that the deceased might have been suffocated by the weight of the bags thrown upon him. The man was found lying on his back, and lying beside him it was not more probable that he had been smothered by them? Was it not probable that the man was gagged by them?

prisoner had given that someone who had known the deceased's habits of praying in the evening before leaving his shop, had waited until he had turned the lamp low, and then coming stealthily behind him, had strangled him with a cord, and gagged him, and then smothered him upon the ground with a handkerchief; and that after that this man emptied the till of what money there was in it and went away? If, however, the jury thought there was no connection between the prisoner and the hawkster, and their story was not a concocted one, then they would be justified in finding a verdict of guilty, but they must be fully satisfied that the evidence was true and given, and that of the hawkster was the correct one.

The jury retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence from court of about ten minutes they returned, and the judge said that he unanimously found a verdict of "not guilty."

The prisoner was discharged, but was arrested on another charge, and he and the witness Chan Ahing will be charged with conspiracy.

POLICE COURT.

19th March.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

TERMINING CASE.

LE AKIT, hawke, was charged with having been in possession of a quantity of kerosene oil in uncovored jars, contrary to Ord. 8 of 1873, on the 14th instant.

remainder seeking safety in flight. These local militiamen were fighting for their hearths and homes, and are to be admired accordingly, especially those who made a stand and fell, but who do not consider it a wise policy to place such raw soldiers in the front of the battle. The inhabitants of Wan have left the place, it is said, and the Fenians are virtually in possession now of the village.

Looking No. 170 said that on the 14th he saw the defendant, both alongside a boat on the Frigate Shoal reef, and on the 15th he saw him push his boat off. This made witness suspicious, and he followed the defendant, who then threw overboard seven or eight rats. When he got alongside witness saw two men go on left in the defendant's boat, and he took possession of it. The jar was full of kerosene, and resembled a box of matches. Both throwers overboard were capable of doing this.

The defendant must have bought the kerosene, and he never threw any overboard.

Flad #229, and the two natives confessed.

BROTHER OFFENSES
 Cheung Akon, brother keeper, admitted

and of the road leading to the Banca plain. The Chinese troops have retreated to a village called Lok Tau, composed of a few bamboo and grass huts, situated on the east bank of the rapid between two and three miles to the west of Wan Wan. Here the main army of the Chinese is reported to be stationed, and it is said they have fortified themselves very strongly. It will be seen, therefore, no doubt, that the next battle will take place.

The report that a mandarin of superior rank to Lin Ming-chuan had arrived proves not to be true.

Sept a girl between the ages of eight and fifteen years in the bedclothes, and she was valued at \$20.

AN INSANE NEIGHBOR.

Louis Alber, of Manfrutis, unemployed man, was charged with molesting on the 17th inst., a young girl, the daughter of a Chinese merchant, in the Public Gardens, and arrested him. He had been begging in the Gardens for a month past.

The case was remanded from Tuesday in order to enable the Colonial Surgeon to report upon the mental condition of the defendant, whose name is now given as Louis Alber, and Dr. Ayer reported the man to be insane.

Two ships outside, one of them rather close inshore. The Black Flag of Japan (?) is still flying from the mast of the vessel. A number of the wounded are arriving at Tientsin and Tai-pai-ho, and the news of the disastrous defeats and heavy losses at Wan Wan has created amongst the merchant and shopkeeping classes rather an uneasy feeling. The news of the defeat of the Chinese at Wan Wan is confirmed, and the losses are put down by Chinese them-

His Worsnip sent the man to the Lunatic Asylum.

THE CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Henry Leslie Emery, seaman, was before the court, on remand, on the charge of stealing \$5 from Daniel Stevens Heyesman, landowner of the Chinese steamer *Wan Wan*, of which Emery was worthless chogme to be cashed, on the 13th inst.

George Potter, master of the American bark *William Phillips*, said the prisoner was an able seaman on board his ship and had about \$9 due to him.

The complainant said he did not wish to press the charge, and the prisoner was dismissed.

VAGRANCY.

William Jacks, of St. Helena, seaman unemployed, was charged with being a rugee and vagabond, and destitute.

The defendant went to the Central Station on Wednesday to be led to money and to acquire. He was acquitted on receipt of \$100.

9th March.

Fine, cool day; till the weather for fighting. A shot from one of the ships led us to expect an attack might be made to-day. If Tanaka is to be lamed again, the sooner it takes place the better. The defeat at Wan Wan is still all the talk.

10th March.

Blowing strong from north-east; only two ships outside, supposed to be the *Attitude* and *Villars*. The Chinese hoisted down the Blue flag to-day. Bar. going up 30.63; Therm. 58 in the shade.

11th March.

Rainy, drizzly day. Blowing very strong outside. Bar. 30.70; Therm. 65; only a few days' candle.

the first for larceny, and the other five as a rogue and vagabond.

Sentence to two months' hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

DEUKKENNESS.

Charles Deukken, seaman, having been arrested yesterday morning in Queen's-road for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was sent on board his ship.

Young Suk On, seaman, was fined \$1 for having been drunk and disorderly at Yeumtsi on the 18th inst.

POSSESSING ARMS.

Tsun Ahng, gunsmith, admitted having been in possession of two ribbed shot and four Wad. on the 10th inst. and the weapons were confiscated.

THEFT-A CANNING.

Lam Ahn, of 1, Wei Hing Lane, Man Ahuk, of 2, Wei Hing Lane, and Lau Kat Hing, of 10, Wei Hing-street, were all summoned by Inspector Stanton on charges of keeping tins-in-lottery agencies.

The cases were proved against the defendants, who, in default of paying fines of \$10 each, were sent to goal for fourteen days.

CRICKET MATCH.

A Cricket match took place to-day.

Two ships outside.

A rainy, cold day. Therm., 56°; Bar., 30.62.

The *Villars* fired a gun soon after noon. The *Cuckoo* gave a concert in the evening.

13th, 14th, and 15th March.

Five weather. Two ships outside.

Nothing occurred, but a few shots on the 14th from the *Atlante*. On the 15th the *Duguay* Trower arrived.

16th March.

Five day. The British gunboat *Swift* is outside. Cannot write more. The mails must go off sharp or they will miss. Two shots were fired by the French this morning.

J. D.

**THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**

The following is the result of assays made in London by an eminent firm of assayers of gold:

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE PERAK TIN MINING AND SWEETING COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE "LAT PAU PRESS."

SIR,—A few weeks since you published a report of the directors of this company, dated the 17th February last, in which it was stated that they had determined to take steps to register the company as the Segama Tin Mining and Smelting Company, limited, with liability limited by shares. This course must be with the approval of the shareholders and was greeted with considerable satisfaction, and they have been fully expecting to hear of its completion, but it appears that it has not yet been done.

plac sent from British North Borneo :—

Sample No. 1.—Gold washed at Sungai Bilang, Segama river. Quality gold, 889; silver, 060.

Sample No. 2.—Ores washed for trial of tin. Produce—Gold, 1,500 oz. per ton of 20 cwt. of ore. No tin.

Sample No. 3.—Ores from Sungai Bilang, Segama river. Produce of gold, 0,650oz. per ton of 20 cwt. of ore. No tin.

Sample No. 4.—One found in a crumble, portion of black dirt from Sungai Bilang. Produce of gold, 1,150 oz. per ton of 20 cwt. of ore.

nothing further has been done towards the registration.

Can any of your readers give any information on the subject?—I am, Yr obedient servant,
A. SHAFFERHOLM.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1885.

EVENTS IN NORTH FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

TAMSHUI, 7th March.

Fine weather. Three ships outside. The late fighting at Wan Wan is the great topic of conversation just now. Over and over again during the past few months it has been reported that the French had taken the place, full details in connection with the capture having been given by the inventors, the number of killed and wounded have been stated, and various circumstances in connection with the capture have all been entered into most minutely. The story is believed for a day or two, then another version is started, contradicting in every way all former

samples No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No. 117, No. 118, No. 119, No. 120, No. 121, No. 122, No. 123, No. 124, No. 125, No. 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reports. Sometimes there are three different stories going at once, all emanating from well-known sources at Nanking, and nine times out of ten they are pure fabrications. It would appear, however, that the late news from Wan Wan is really true, and that there has been some serious fighting there, resulting in the killing and wounding of about 1,000 Chinese. The first news that arrived stated that some 400 men had been killed, but as far as we can understand the fighting has been continued for a few days and that now the Chinese admit that their losses are about 1,000 men and wounded. The French now said to have pushed forward three thousand men, and that the Chinese commenced the attack. All the available Chinese troops were sent to the front, the idea being to drive the French out of Kelung, the instructions given to Liu Ming-tsun being to retake Kelung. The gallant veteran commanded the troops in person. It is said, but was again unsuccessful.

soldiers, stopping ingress and egress, cutting off all communication, removing His Majesty first to the K'in Yu Palace and then to the residence of Li Tse-yuan, and slaughtering successively six of the high Korean officials. We fail to understand the meaning of all this. The ignorant populace could not but feel indignant at your Excellency, and were about to collect a crowd to attack you, when we, fearing lest they might do some injury to your troops, requested the Chinese garrison to enter the Palace and afford protection. But your troops, on meeting

the Chinese, barred the way, and commenced firing; the result being that there was harm done to both sides, and the Palace converted into a battle-field. But though you committed a blunder at the time, your Excellency doubtless had no other intention than that of affording protection; and as our Treaties with other Powers also promise protection we have already communicated with the Ministers your colleagues to deliberate upon the affair in question. We hope your Excellency will also arrive at a decision and give us a reply.—A necessary communication.

19th day 10th moon, in the year Kin Shen.
2
THE JAPANESE MINISTER TAKEKOTO MAKES A
COMBINATION.
The mob of your honourable countrymen greatly came pressing round our Legation buildings, shooting guns, setting fire, throwing stones, and raising a great cry of danger; you must know that our Government is not a Government which makes an effort to interfere. That is the reason why I removed temporarily to Jonathan, with his intention of reporting all the facts to your Government before they will start to take. I therefore make this communication to request your honourable Government to protect our Legation buildings during my absence, and have the Excellency of the Legation. A necessary communication to President Kin.
7th day 12th moon 17th year of Meiji.
3
THE JAPANESE MINISTER TAKEKOTO MAKES A
COMBINATION.
The reason why I entered the Palace accompanied by guards was that His Majesty the King favoured me with a Decree commanding the Legation to be guarded by the Japanese.

I respectively obeyed, and speedily went to the Royal residence. Yesterday the soldiers of the Chinese garrison unexpectedly rushed into the Palace gates, and, having joined the soldiers of your honourable country, opened fire; the result being that we were attacked on all sides. I, on account of having received the royal commands to afford protection, reluctantly replied with small guns, probably revolvers or carbines,

and accompanied His Majesty from first to last, in order to defend his person to the best of my ability. Afterwards His Majesty expressed great anxiety for the safety of the Queen Mother, who would not leave His Majesty's side, nor His Majesty even to the point of death. The King accordingly went through the back gate of the Palace, among the soldiers of your honourable country. On my attempting to accompany him with my guards, we were first upon by your troops; and, fearing lest the occurrence of some accident might frustrate the King, whereby my services would be rendered useless, I left the King. I respectfully took my leave and departed with my soldiers to the Legation. Your Excellency, in your communication, stated that I first re-

moved the King to the Xin Yu Palace, and afterwards elsewhere. I am at a loss to know that you can mean by this, and beg to assert that I had no opportunity to do with the removal of His Majesty's person. Having received a Decree ordering me to attend the Palace, I followed, accompanied, and defended the King, and that was all. As to your statement that I successively slaughtered six of the high Korean officials, I am simply astonished at it. During my stay in the Palace I did not see any high official, and I did not stand guard the side of the King, nor did I see any slaughtering of officials. My soldiers only kept guard round the royal person, and the en-

transverse were strictly watched by sentinels who enquired of all, going in or out, their names, residences, and the same for all going out. I saw only those to pass in or out who were allowed by the King to do so. Beyond this I know nothing. I am desirous of knowing your Majesty's authority for this. He treats you as a slave, and you are a slave. What proof have you? This is a matter of grave importance, and I will thank you to produce, for my information, satisfactory evidence to sustain what you say. As regards your people gathering a mob to make an attack, I know no reason why they should have done so. Moreover, your Excellency stated in your communication to me that the King had barred the entrance, commenced to fire. Be good enough to recollect me, besides your own soldiers, kept guard over the Palace gate! While my troops were standing about the place where His

was heard. His Majesty, much alarmed, enquired of what this meant. Before the King had finished speaking, reports were heard sounding within the Palace, and I reluctantly returned the fire. These proceedings were witnessed by all. It is to be hoped that your Excellency will not be so kind as enquiring into the circumstances of the occasion, and what whether some mistake has not been made, and right confounded with wrong.—A necessary reply to King, President of the Foreign Office.

BRITISH BURMAH.

The following letter from Mr. Colquhoun appears in *The Times*—

Rangoon, 22nd December, 1884.

The province of Pegu, or Pegu and Tanasserim, since 1862 amalgamated and called British Burma, form one large province, which, topographically considered, consists of four well-known and distinct regions. In the west is a triangular strip of country with the apex to the north the north of the tract is a tangled mass of forest-clad hills, the base of which is the Arakan Yoma ("Ridge"), drained by count-

less torrents, which unite and reach the sea through one or two main rivers; towards the south and west is a narrow strip of fertile country watered by a network of tidal creeks, shut in on the east by the Aracan Mountains, which, as they gradually draw near the sea until they end at Pagoda Point, throw out wooded spurs and ridges, which separate the fertile country to the exclusion of the plains. The greatest length of this tract is about 500 miles, and its breadth in the north about 100 miles. The plain country contains some 100,000 acres of fertile land, and the cargoes and crew from it are obtained all the rice-cargoes of the vessels leaving Ayakab. East of the Aracan Yoma are the valleys of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang (Tsil-tson); both narrow and fertile, and in them are found the widest, and a little north of Rangoon the Pegu

Yoma (the water-parting between the two ends), and they unite to form a vast alluvial plain. This tract, southward from the Yoma, extends from the Arcosa Yoma on the west to the Natung and Marataban Hills on the east, and forms the greatest rice-ground of British Borneo. North of it, along the trail-like plateau, is the position of this tract, is a country in many respects similar to that in the north of Arcosa, occupied by mountains and their spurs; but here, however, there is densely wooded and scarcely inhabited, with scarcely any cultivation. Lastly in the extreme east is a stretch of country bounded by the Salween River on the west, the Irawadi on the east, by the Dawna chain and main range on the east. It is about 47 miles broad in its broadest part, opposite Moulemye, generally level in the middle, but with undulating ground towards the east, and there, and fantastic entropes of covered mural limestone ridges starting suddenly from the plain. This is destined by three great rivers, the Salween, Ayeyar, and Irawadi, to be one of the richest tracts in the south, where offshoots from the high eastern chaincover the country and divert it from waving fields of rice into a sea of fertilizing mud.

To these may be added the Mergui archipelago, a cluster

of islands extending from the mouth of the Tavy river to the extreme south. These are generally small, and are with few exceptions covered from their summits to the water's edge with rich and varied foliage, presenting a charming variety of scenery.

The **Burmah** extends for nearly 1,000 miles along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, from 20 deg. 50 min. lat. It is divided from the Indian province of Cliftengong to the west by the offshore of a small island, the mountainous **Andaman** group, running down from Sylhet and Cachar in Lower Bengal to Cape Negrais. At the north lies Independent Burmah and the tract of country called the **Chittagong** district. The southern limit of this range is 19 deg. 23 min. 30 sec. N. lat. defines the northern boundary drawn across to the range of mountains east of the Sittang river. There the independent States of Arakan and Siam meet. The northern boundary between British Burmah and Upper Burmah. The eastern boundary from this follows the western frontier of Siam to the Isthmus of Kra in 10 deg. lat. The Siamese Malay States of the peninsula lie to the south of this.

The delta of the **Irawaddy** river commences

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EXCHANGE.

OF LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand.	3/6
Bank Bills, at 90 days' sight.	3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.	3/6 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight.	3/6 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.	3/6 1/2

OF PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand.	4.44
Credits, at 4 months' sight.	4.51

OF BOMBAY.—

Bank, 3 days' sight.	23 1/2
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OF CALCUTTA.—

Bank, 3 days' sight.	23 1/2
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OF SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight.	73 1/2
Private, 90 days' sight.	73 1/2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S

CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.

\$19 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

\$20 per case of 9 dozen pints.

GRAND VIN CHATEAU-LEOVILLE.

\$24 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

\$12 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

POINTET DANET.

\$9.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PAUKE MARGAUX.

\$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

WALLING CASE OF 1 dozen quarts.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR HOIHOW, SINGAPORE, AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamer

“KONG BENG.”

Captain B. Jones will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th instant, at EIGHT A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG, Agent.

Thursday 16th March 1885.

Yankee Insurance Association—Tls. 130 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$175 per share, div.

Qao Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 146 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$60 per share, or div.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—

FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCOFF'S SHERRY—Bottled by Sir FREDERICK PIERCE, LONDON.
ISLAY BLEND WHISKY.
In 1 dozen cases
CHERRY BRANDY

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1885.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.
THE Company's Steamship

20 per cent. discount.
 Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—Par
 nominal.
 Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per
 share.
 Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$120 per
 share.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$5.
 China Sugar Refining Company (Debtless)

Belanger's Tin Mining Company—\$15 per share.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—497 per share, Bursar.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—1 per cent. dis.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCH Jenever in
Stomach Bottles; also POMERANZEN
BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
PRIME SOURKOUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars, and Salt PEPPERS, in tins.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CARTRIDGES, SHOTS, &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFFER.

addressee for
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1885. [5]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

NOTE TO 17th MARCH, 1881.

HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.

PUSPAU & Co., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. 1425

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1881. 1426

J. AND B. TENNENT ALES and PORTER.

DAVID COLEMAN & SONS'

Merchant Navy

Navy Balled

Blank.

CANVAS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET"

[illegible]

STATION.	Lat. and Long.		Temp.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.	Main list of boats.
	Lat.	Long.					
Malacca	2° 54'	101° 5'	82	78	ENE	S	10
Batavia	6° 10'	106° 48'	80	78	S	S	11
Rangoon	16° 40'	96° 10'	80	78	S	S	11
Amoy	23° 30'	113° 30'	80	78	S	S	11
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 30'	80	78	S	S	11

[illegible]

Direction	SE	SE	SE
Force	1	1	1
Humidity	80	80	80
Pressure	30.0	30.0	30.0
Temperature	80	80	80
Wind	SE	SE	SE
Weather	c.d.	c.d.	c.d.
Rain	—	0.05	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees and tenths Fahrenheit.
 3.—WIND is percentage of direction, the quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4.—The Third Volume commenced with the July issue, the Subscription counting from 1st July, 1883, (not including the Extra number of T. A. with Report on Forests and Msp.)
 A full-page London Price List for New and Old Produce, each month, is a feature in the

Lightbody, Master, will load here for the Forest, and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
 J. B. KARBURG & Hongkong, 14th February, 1888.

FOR HAYNE AND HAMBURG
 THE 3/3 L II (German Part)

"WILLY"

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY; the 24th day of May
1885, at Noon, the Company's Steam
"PEIHO," Commandant Bretel, with MAIL
PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO,
will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted
transit through Marseilles for the prin-
cipal ports of Europe.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1885.
 AGENT.
 ACCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
 SHIP COMPANY.
 CARRYING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
 TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES
 MEXICO.

Connection being made at Yokohama
steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked
address in full; and same will be received
Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
before sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Form and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

AUSTRALIA.
N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THE
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PE-
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE,
BURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer
"CHUSAN" Captain H. Wyatt, with

For London will be conveyed via Bombay
out transhipment, arriving one week late
by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding F
and PASSAGE apply to the PENINS
ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COM
Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
 "MALWA,"
 will leave for the above place about 3
 after her arrival with the outward Mail.
 A. McIVER,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 19th March, 1885.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE American Bark
"NICHOLAS THAYER."
Crosby, Master, will load here for the
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBERG
Hongkong, 18th February, 1885.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
"COMMODORE,"
Blanchard, Master, will load here for the
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL

ANDREW BEBEE, Am. bk., J. A. O'Brien & Co.
ALEX. McNEIL, Am. sh., G. W. Davis & Co.
AUBIE, Brit. str., Ellis—Russell & Co.
COMMODORE, Am. ship, Blanchard & Co.
COLOMA, Am. bk., C. M. Noyes—Merrill & Co.
NICOLAS THAYER, Am. bk., R. S. Thayer & Co.

33 | Order.
WAGNER, Ger. sch.; G. Sachs.--Wi

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P. M. steamer City of Rio d

gapore on the morning of the 17th,
here on or about the 24th inst.
The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's ste
dise left Singapore on the morning o
and is due here on the 24th inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE

been the inevitable rule of the Post many years. Considerable efforts made to secure its being generally To prevent, however, if possible, a disappointment in the matter, it permanently on the Mail Lists issued dry from the *Daily Press* Office.

The Postal Guide for 1885, revised by the Post Office, is now in the hands of the public.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.
For Hoihow, Singapore, and Bangkok, *Benig*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 5.00 P.M.
For Haifong.—Per *Elaa*, to-day, the 20th inst., at 5.00 P.M.
For Hoihow, and Haifong.—Per *Benig*, to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 9.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Vortigera*, to-morrow, the 21st inst., at 4.30 P.M.

with Mails for the United Kingdom, and places beyond, viz. Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed at the Mails, &c.

3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted
of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office cl
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be po
the packet with late fee of 1
time of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
Day before Departure

of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted
the packet with Late Fee of 1
time of departure.

RATES OF POSTAGE

Letters, per ½ oz.
Post Cards, each

is the same as for Boxed and under 4 oz. weight are charged 5

LETTERS FOR THE UNITED STATES SHIP.

When it is desired to forward United States by a sailing ship notified as carrying a mail, it is only post the letters in the ordinary with the name of the ship, and p

for the first time to the countries
1.—Money orders can be obtained
Kobe and Shanghai on the following
• Azores Is. • Madeira
• Belgium • Mauritius
• Bermuda • Natal
• Canada • New South Wales
• Cape Colony. • New Zealand
• Ceylon • Norway

- Iceland.
- India.
- Italy.
- Japan.
- Lagos.
- United Kingdom.
- United States.
- Victoria.
- Western Australia.
- West India.

above

2.—Orders on the countries mentioned through the London Post paid less a small discount of about 1 per cent for which the remitter should apply.

Co.
J. 1890

5.—No order must exceed £100 drawn on India, when 150 rupees nor will more than two such orders be payable to the order of the same person, in favour of the same person, by the same mail.

6.—Money orders on the Union Bank for sums not exceeding £5 are good for Postal Notes, as to which see the Hongkong Postal Guide.

& Co. means of Postal Notes. See separate Postal Guide.

